

Climate System Observations and Analysis



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Summary and Way Forward



Major “Drivers” – PSD

- Water resources issues
 - Anticipating “too little” and “too much”
 - “Water is the next oil”
- Extreme events
 - Do climate models adequately represent extremes?
- Arctic climate change
 - How will ice pack change and why?



Mission

To address these issues **requires state-of-the-art tools**

- To better understand, monitor and predict the underlying physical processes
- To reduce uncertainties in associated climate projections and weather & water forecasts



Core Strategies

- To meet these scientific and technical challenges PSD develops and maintains a suite of modern observation and analysis tools
- Mesoscale and microscale observing networks
- Specialized sensors and sensor combinations for unique applications
- Reanalysis tools
- Diagnostic tools





PSD Water Cycle - Surface Observing Systems

Precipitation gauges



Stream level

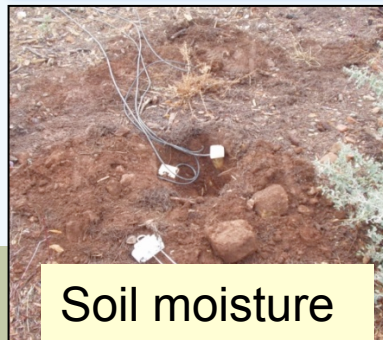


Rain

Snow

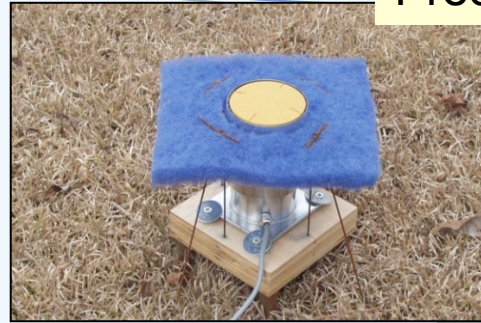
Surface-Met

Soil and Stream

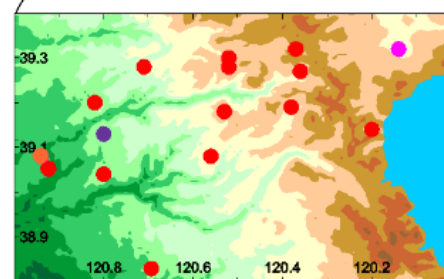
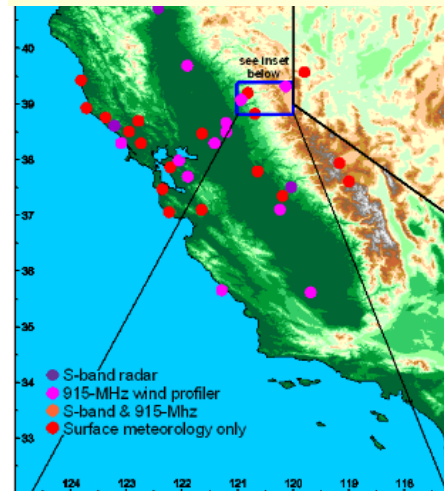


Soil moisture

Precipitation disdrometers



Real-time data access



Surface meteorology & snow depth



PSD Remote Sensing Observing Systems*

* Plus Arctic
Observatories

915-MHz wind profiler with RASS



Profiling

Scanning

Precipitation

Boundary Layer

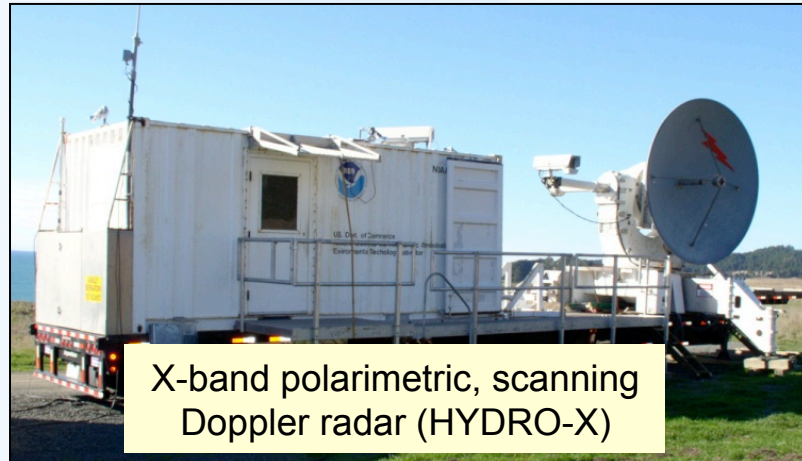
1/4-scale 449-MHz wind profiler with RASS



S-band precipitation
profiling radar (S-PROF)



X-band polarimetric, scanning
Doppler radar (HYDRO-X)



C-band scanning Doppler
radar (SKYWATER)



FM-CW snow-level radar



Also see poster by Matrosov et al.

Bistatic sodar



GPS receiver for
integrated water vapor

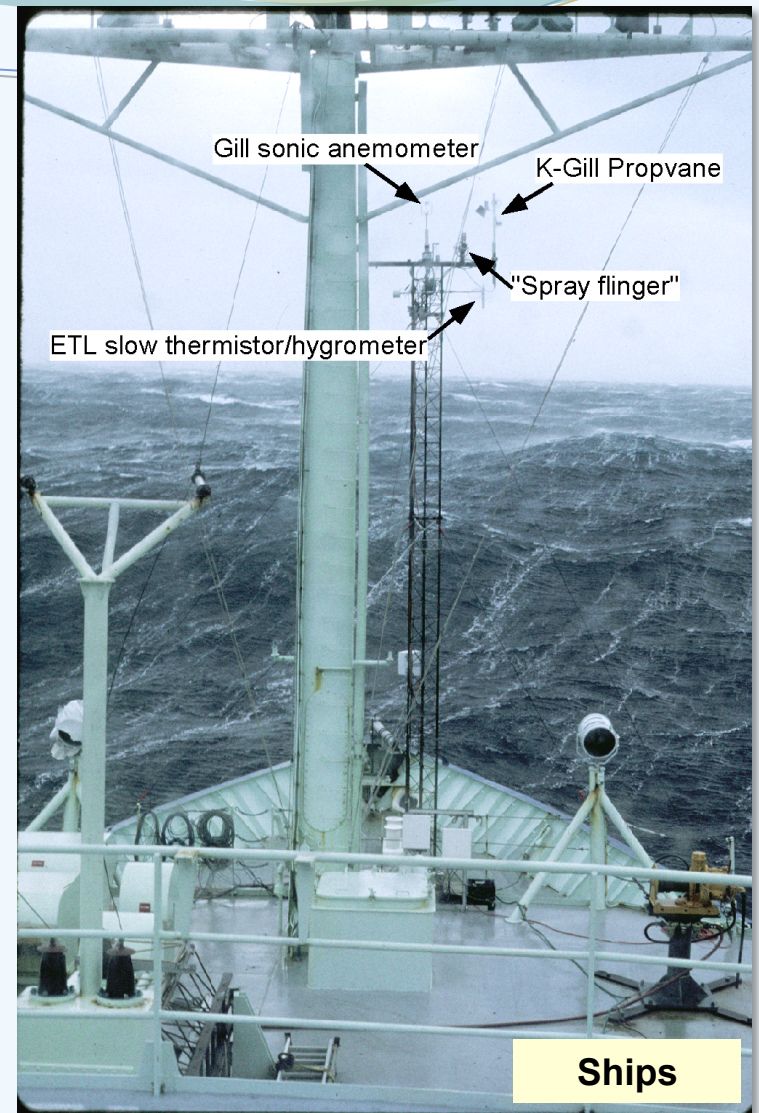




Fluxes



'Planes, Trains, and Automobiles' - A Diversity of Experimental Approaches

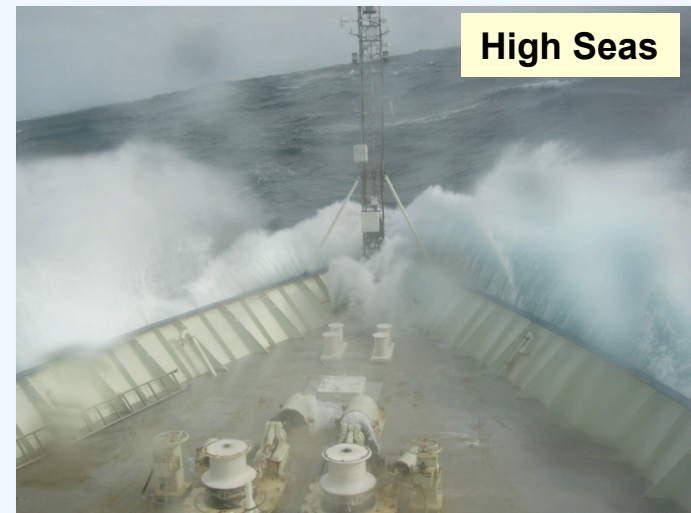
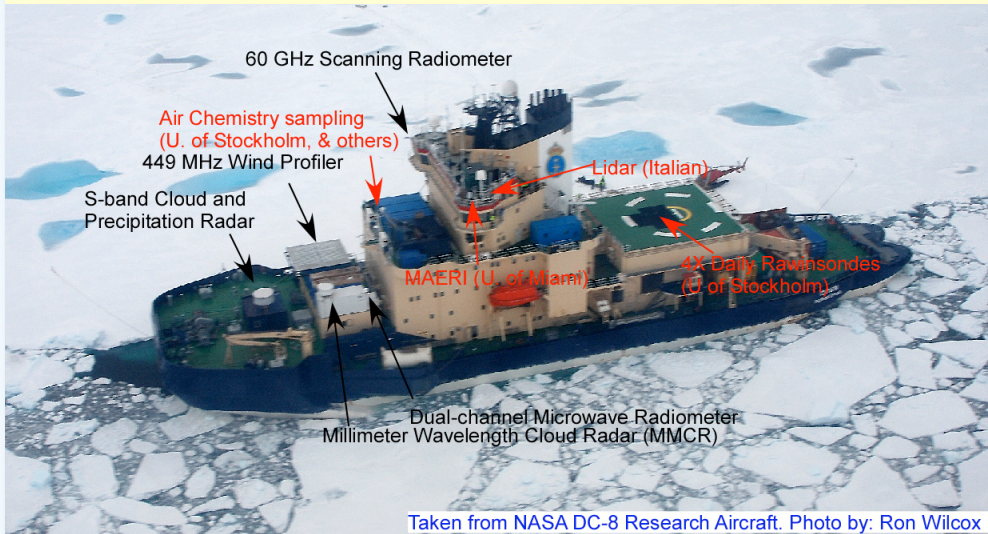


See posters by Fairall, Bariteau and Wolf



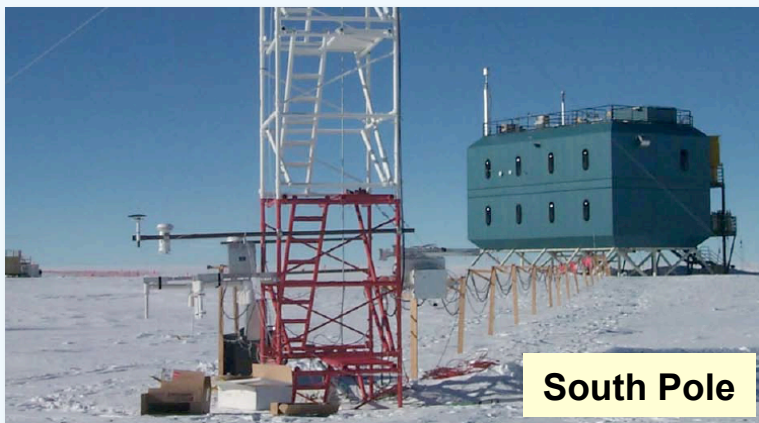
Observations in Extreme Environments

North Pole - 87 N, Aug 2008, Swedish Icebreaker "Oden"

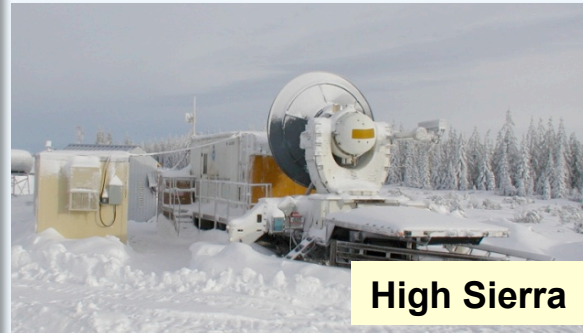


High Seas

Also see poster by Darby



South Pole

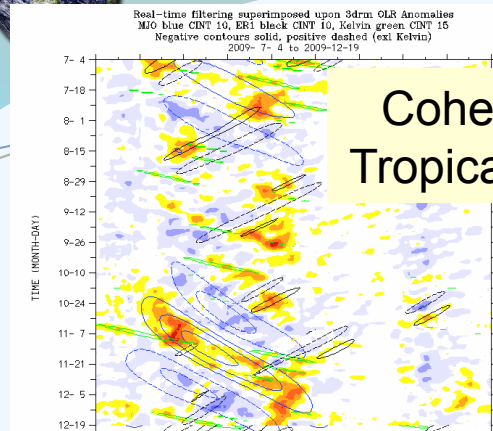


High Sierra

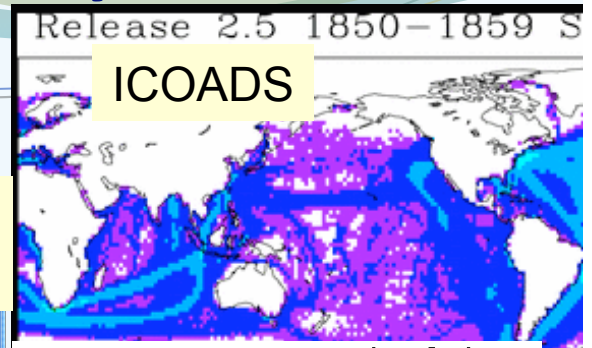
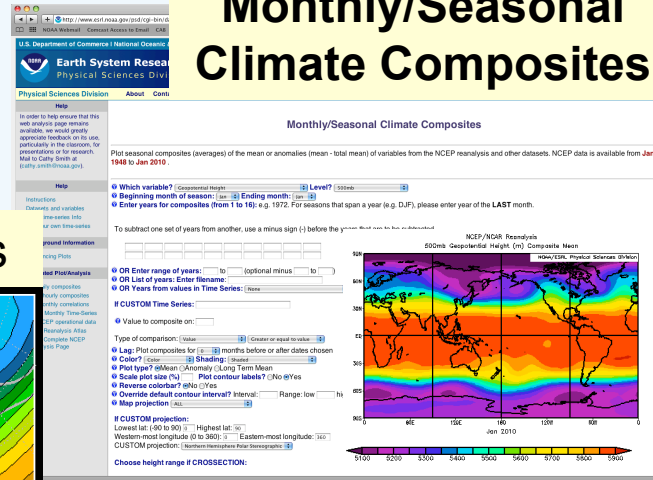


High Winds

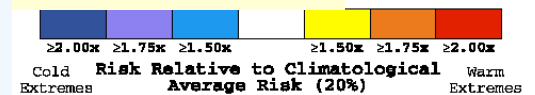
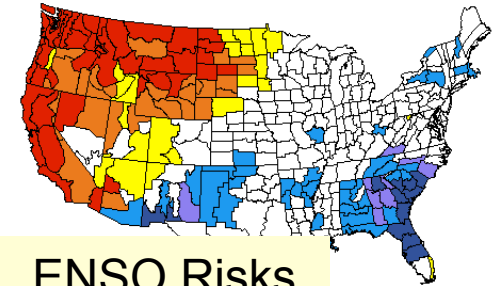
Web-based Visualization and Analysis tools



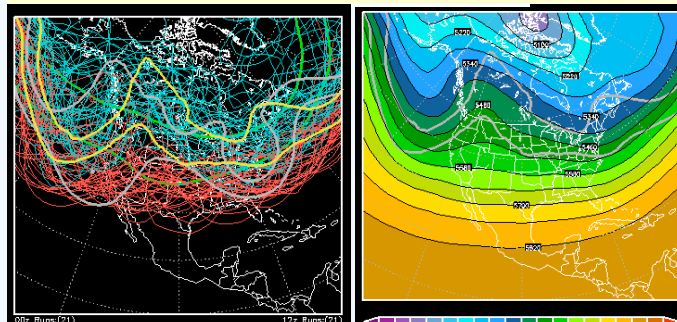
Monthly/Seasonal Climate Composites



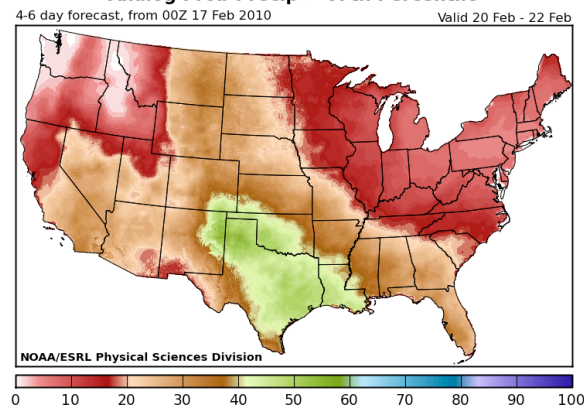
MAM Temperature Extremes During El Nino Risk of Extreme Warm or Cold Years



Ensemble Forecast Products



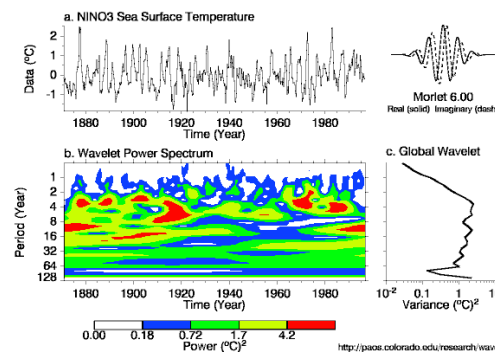
Analog Prob Precip > 67th Percentile



Reforecast Products

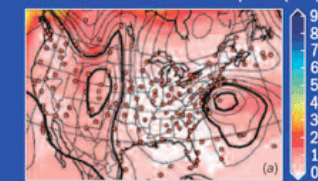
Interactive Wavelet

Interactive Wavelets

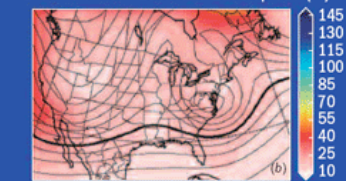


Historic Reanalysis

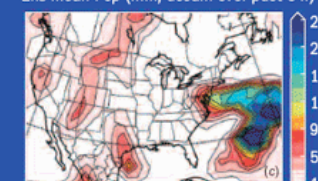
Ensemble Mean SLP and SLP spread (hPa)



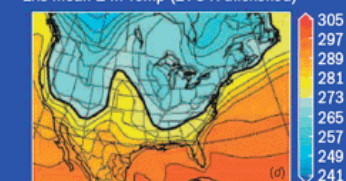
Ensemble Mean Z500 and Z500 spread (m)



Ens Mean Pcp (mm, accum over past 6-h)



Ens Mean 2-m Temp (273 K thickened)





Core Competencies

- Driven by NOAA-mission-focused science and service gaps, and informed by research and user needs
- Provided by a talented pool of engineering, IT, scientific and support staff (Fed, CI, Contract)
 - Equivalent of ~20 full time staff are dedicated to Observing systems
 - Equivalent of ~10 full time staff are dedicated to Analysis tools



Impact

- Usage of the online reanalysis tools (see Smith poster)
 - Broad user base
 - Large volumes of data downloaded by many users
- Usage of observations (see White & Schneider posters)
 - Frequent access to real-time data
 - Enables many research publications
 - Working with industry through a formal CRADA (Cooperative Research And Development Agreement)



Innovation & Future Directions

- Earth System Analysis Tools (e.g., Historic Reanalysis)
- Traditional field experiments (e.g., MJO, CalWater)
- Long-term monitoring of key physical processes
 - Arctic
 - Fluxes between air-sea-land-ice
 - Precipitation
 - Water vapor transport
- Downscaling



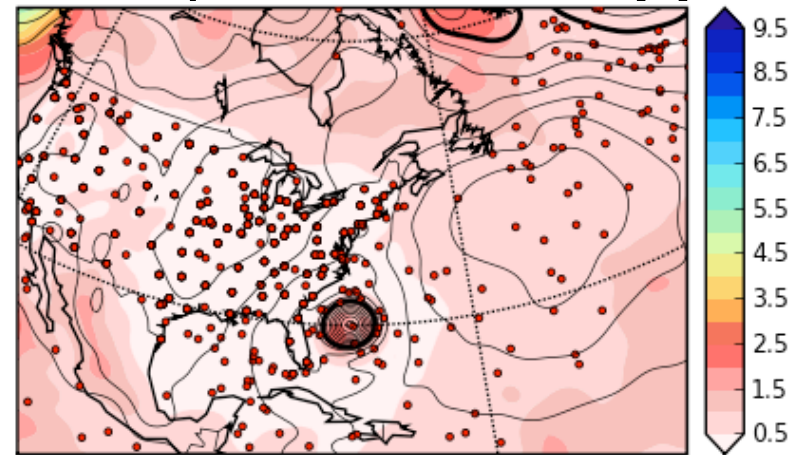
Earth System Analysis

- Looking “back” to the future – using “20th Century Historic Reanalysis” (Compo et al.)

Can analyze conditions during historic weather and climate events of the first half of the last Century, including

- hurricanes
- floods
- droughts
- heat waves
-
-

21 September 1938 (!)

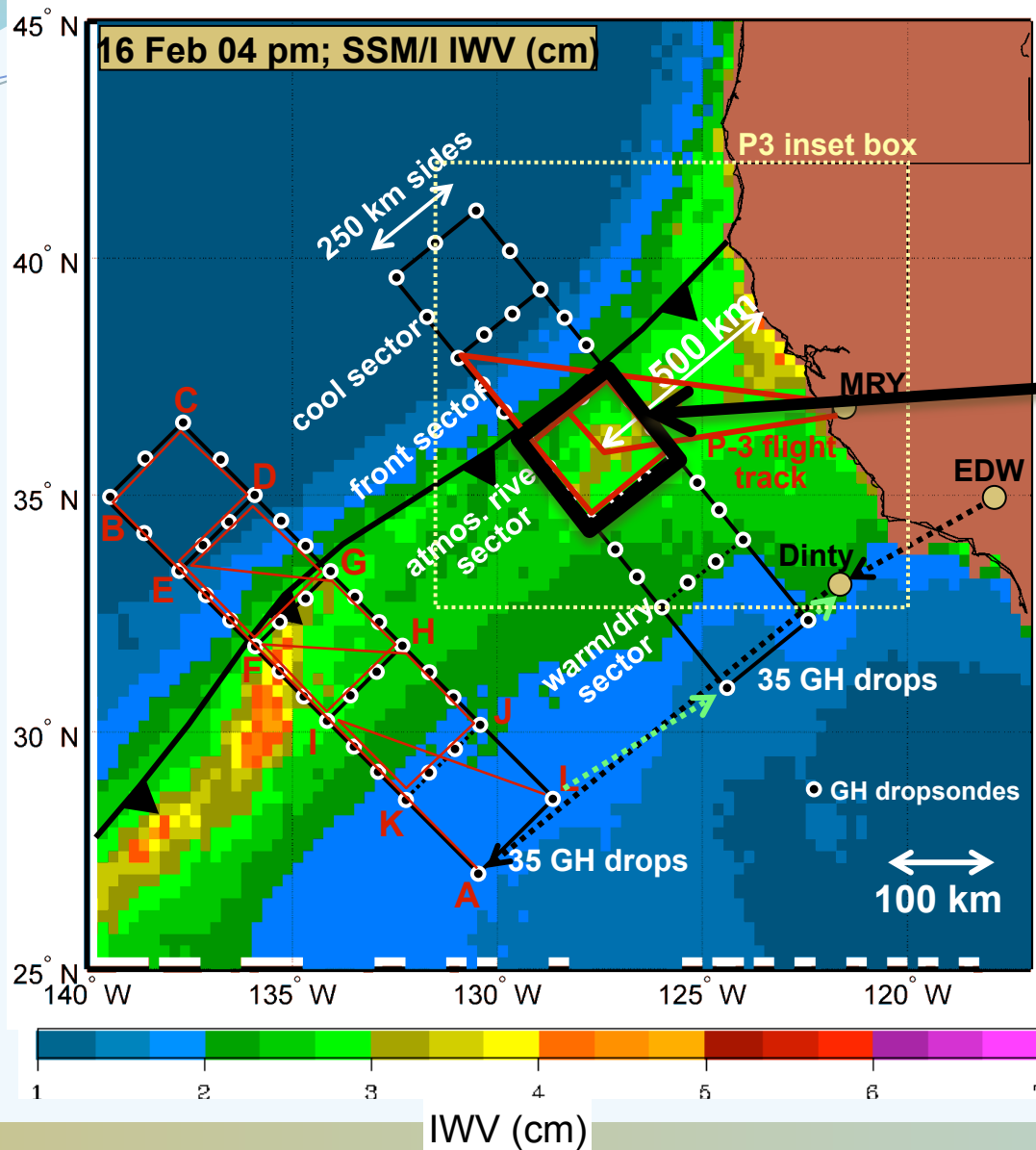


Sea Level Pressure and ensemble spread (color)

Compo, Whitaker, Sardeshmukh 2009



Field experiments: e.g., CalWater Phase II*



“How well do climate models represent water vapor transport, especially atmospheric rivers?”

Scale of a Climate model grid cell

Measure the detailed water budget

- air-sea fluxes
- horizontal transport
- precipitation

Data collection by

- aircraft
- ship
- ground-based systems

*In conceptual phase





Summary

- PSD uses and develops state-of-the-art observation and analysis techniques to evaluate the capabilities and limitations of key climate tools and improve upon them
- These efforts focus on NOAA's Mission and PSD core competencies in
 - **Water cycle**
 - **Extreme events**
 - **Arctic climate change**

